Break-Action Warranty Information

This book contains information critical to the safe use and maintenance of Connecticut Valley Arms muzzleloading firearms. **YOU MUST READ THIS MATERIAL ENTIRELY AND FULLY UNDERSTAND THIS INFORMATION BEFORE YOU CAN SAFELY USE YOUR MUZZLELOADER.** If firearm is loaned or sold by a dealer or individual this book must accompany the firearm. Replacement books are available from our factory. Call CVA Customer Service at (770) 449-4687 if you have any questions.

Break-Action

Model No. _____ Serial No. _____

Caliber _____ Date Purchased _____

Type of Gun _____

Warranty Information

WARNING

IF HANDLED IMPROPERLY FIREARMS ARE DANGEROUS. READ AND FOLLOW ALL "CAUTIONS", "CAUTION" AND WARNINGS OF "DANGER" TO AVOID SERIOUS INJURY AND/OR DEATH AND/OR PROPERTY DAMAGE.

Call CVA Customer Service at 770-449-4687 if you have any questions or visit us on the Internet at: www.cva.com or E-mail us at: info@cva.com

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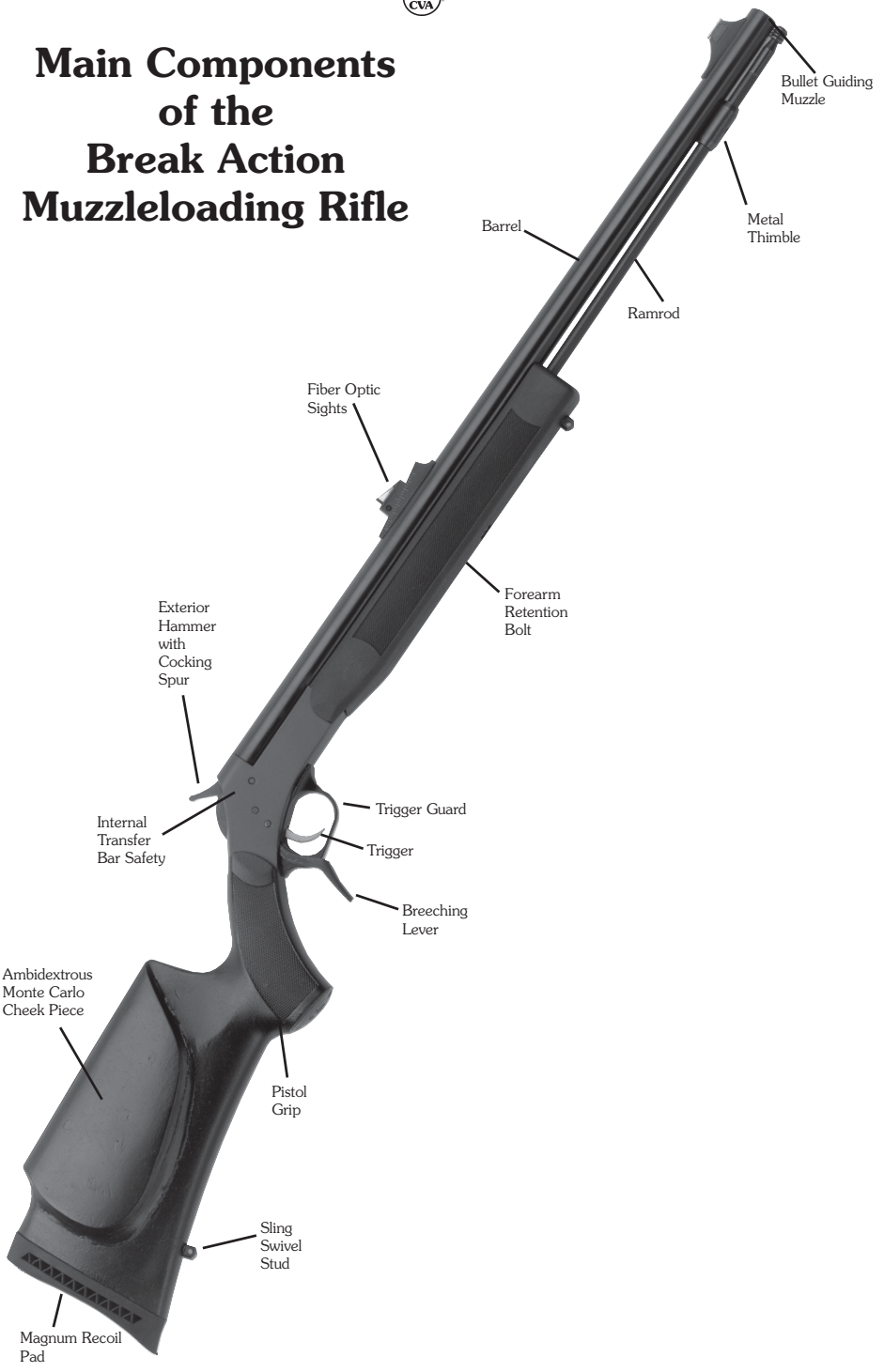
Main Components of the Break Action Muzzleloading Rifle



WARNING: THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS MANUAL IS CRITICAL FOR THE PROPER USE AND CARE OF YOUR FIREARM. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO LOAD OR FIRE YOUR MUZZLELOADER UNTIL YOU HAVE READ AND UNDERSTAND THE INFORMATION DESCRIBED IN THIS MANUAL.

All muzzleloading firearms, including In-Lines, are faithful to the original basic designs. For this reason, blackpowder guns cannot be made with many of the refinements and features that are standard on modern cartridge firearms. Shooters must remember that even now, despite the modern appearance of In-Line design rifles, there is no way to build a muzzleloader that absolves the user from the need to use the special safety precautions and good judgement unique to all muzzleloading firearms. When handled properly, a muzzleloader is a safe and enjoyable firearm for shooting and hunting. But, if abused, harmful consequences can result. Treat this muzzleloading firearm with the full respect due any firearm.

NOTE: If after reading the instructions, cautions, and dangers contained in this manual, you are not willing to accept the responsibilities involved in the safe handling and shooting of a muzzleloader, return the firearm in its entirety to the place of purchase. If you have any questions about safe use of your CVA firearm, write, call, or e-mail our customer service department at 5988 Peachtree Corners East, Norcross, Georgia 30071; (770) 449-4687; info@cva.com.

If you sell, trade, or give this firearm to any other person - this owner's manual must accompany the firearm. Replacement books are available from CVA, or online at the company's web-site www.CVA.com

A. INTRODUCTION TO BREAK-ACTION MUZZLELOADERS

Break-Action design muzzleloaders are so described due to the fact that the barrel and receiver are hinged. When the breeching lever is depressed, the action will hinge open in a breaking motion. Break-Action muzzleloaders are considered In-Line rifles due to the fact that the ignition source (#209 shotgun primer) is located directly behind the powder charge. By contrast, with Sidelock design muzzleloaders the ignition source is positioned to the side of the propellant charge.

CVA has two series of Break-Action In-Lines, the Optima Pro 209 Magnum and the Optima 209 Magnum. Optima Pro rifles are CVA's top of the line Break-Action design In-Lines and feature many upgrades including metal fiber optic sights and 29" fluted magnum barrels. Optima series rifles are CVA's more basic Break-Actions featuring 26" non-fluted barrels, and Illuminator™ Fiber Optic sights. Both rifles have metal barrel thimbles, ventilated recoil pads, and solid stocks as standard features. Both models also come with a cocking spur installed.

All CVA Break-Action In-Lines are capable of handling a "magnum" powder charge of up to 150-grains when using pelletized powder (typically charges of loose powder exceeding 110 grains by volume will not fully burn

in the barrel). Such "magnum" loads should never be fired in other CVA In-Lines that do not feature the one-piece Monoblock barrel design.

B. GETTING STARTED

1. Safety First - Verify gun is unloaded. (See J-2)
2. Remove gun and supplied tools from box.
3. Check all mechanical functions.
4. Remove breech plug, using provided tools. Apply CVA breech plug/nipple grease or high temperature anti-seize compound to breech plug threads.
5. Clean shipping grease from inside and outside of barrel.
6. Replace breech plug until snug (do not overtighten or apply any torque).
7. Read and study information booklet (warranty manual).
8. Understand all terminology and procedures prior to loading or firing.
9. Get any and all questions answered prior to use of your rifle.

For Safety: CVA encourages that you take a certified hunter's safety course before using this muzzleloader or any other firearm. Consult your local Game & Fish authorities, The National Muzzleloading Rifle Association or your local sporting goods dealer for information on the courses available.

C. TEN COMMANDMENTS OF FIREARM SAFETY

1. Always keep the gun muzzle pointed in a safe direction and never pull it towards you by the muzzle.
2. Be sure of your target and what is beyond it.
3. Never rely on a gun's mechanical "safety".
4. Gun should remain unloaded until ready to use.
5. Always wear hearing and eye protection.
6. The barrel should be clear of all obstructions before laoding and shooting.
7. Handle every gun as if it were loaded.
8. Keep guns and ammo separate and in locked storage.
9. Avoid alcoholic beverages and drugs before and during use of a firearm.
10. Do not alter or modify your firearm. Have your firearm checked regularly by a competent gunsmith. Make sure all parts work properly, prior to each use.

Health Warning: Discharging of firearms in a poorly ventilated area and/or handling of ammunitions may cause exposure to lead or lead compounds. According to the state of California, exposure may cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm. Make sure that you have proper ventilation at all times. Be sure to wash hands thoroughly after shooting, handling ammunition, or cleaning your firearm. Do not eat or smoke during these activities.

D. SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS UNIQUE TO MUZZLELOADERS

1. Never smoke when shooting or handling a muzzleloader or related equipment. Ashes and/or loose sparks may cause powder or caps to ignite, resulting in personal injury or death.
2. Always wear eye protection. Flying debris from the breech area and muzzle are always a possibility with any muzzleloader.
3. Never pour powder into a muzzleloader directly from a flask, horn or any large volume, enclosed container. Hot embers in the barrel could cause the container to explode.
4. All powder storage containers and percussion caps should be kept well away from the area where shooting is to be conducted. Sparks from shooting can cause accidental ignition of these devices. Follow all manufacturers instructions for long term storage of powder, percussion caps and primers.
5. Use only Blackpowder or an approved blackpowder substitute in your muzzleloading firearms. The only approved blackpowder substitutes are; Pyrodex and Pyrodex Pellets, Triple 7 Powder & Triple 7 Pellets, Pioneer Powder & Pioneer Powder Stix, Clean Shot Powder & Clean Shot Pellets, and Clear Shot powder. NEVER USE MODERN SMOKELESS POWDER IN ANY MUZZLELOADER. The use of any amount of smokeless powder in a muzzleloader will create dangerously high pressures upon ignition, which may result in severe injury or death to the shooter and/or bystanders, and will void the warranty.
6. Always check to ensure that your muzzleloader is in good working condition before use. Test the hammer, trigger, and breeching lever carefully prior to loading. Check the barrel for any obstructions, as any blockage may cause the gun to explode.
7. Use only recommended loading data for the particular model of rifle in use. Different models have different powder charge and projectile capabilities. Improper loading or overloading of a muzzleloading firearm may result in severe injury or death.
8. Never prime or cap a firearm until you are ready to fire. Primer/cap should always be removed when walking, climbing trees or fences, transferring the gun from one person to another, leaving the gun unattended, etc.
9. Never lean or rest a loaded muzzleloader against a tree, wall, vehicle or other surface. Any fall of the loaded gun may cause accidental discharge resulting in severe injury or death to bystanders.
10. Never transport a loaded muzzleloader in any type of vehicle. A muzzleloader is considered loaded until powder, bullet and percussion cap are removed.
11. Never exchange a loaded muzzleloader with any other person. Only the party who personally loaded or witnessed the loading of the muzzleloader should fire it. This practice will help prevent overloading or doubleloading, which may cause severe injury or death.

12. Never store a loaded muzzleloader. Muzzleloaders should be unloaded and cleaned prior to any storage.
13. Never load a muzzleloader without first making sure that it is unloaded.
14. Exercise extreme caution when hunting from treestands with muzzleloaders. The dropping of a loaded muzzleloader may cause accidental discharge leading to severe injury or death. Be sure the primer/cap is removed whenever raising or lowering the firearm.
15. Never allow the hammer or bolt of a muzzleloader to rest against the cap. Any impact to the hammer or bolt could cause accidental discharge.
16. Never rely upon a mechanical safety. Muzzleloaders should always be handled as if ready to fire, regardless of the safety systems employed.
17. Always use proper cleaning procedures. Firing of an improperly maintained muzzleloader may lead to unsafe pressure conditions, resulting in severe injury or death.
18. Make sure that the projectile is firmly seated against the powder charge. "Short starting" of the projectile may cause the gun to explode.
19. Always keep the muzzle of the gun pointed in a safe direction while loading. Never lean over the muzzle while loading.

E. SPECIFIC CAUTIONS FOR SAFE USE OF CVA IN-LINE MUZZLELOADING FIREARMS

YOU ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR FIREARM SAFETY! As a gun owner, you accept a set of demanding responsibilities. At all times handle your muzzleloader with intense respect for its firepower and potential danger. Read and understand the functions and terminology explained in this book before attempting to use your CVA muzzleloader.

1. When selecting powder loads be sure to use the correct loading data (Section I) for your particular model of CVA In-Line.
2. "Magnum" loads for CVA in-lines are safe only when using pelletized powder. "Magnum" loads of loose blackpowder or Pyrodex are inefficient and are not recommended. All CVA Break-Action In-Line Muzzleloading models are approved for use with these magnum loads. (pelletized powder loads in excess of 100 grains.)
3. Always follow recommended loading data when selecting bullet type and weight. When using saboted bullets and pelletized powder, maximum bullet weight should not exceed 300 grains. With loose powder loads, conical lead bullets should never exceed 400 grains. Heavier bullets may produce dangerously high pressure levels, possibly resulting in explosion of the gun and severe injury to the shooter and bystanders.
4. Always use quality #209 Primers as the ignition source when firing pelletized powder or “magnum” loads. The extra fire to the charge ensures efficient burn of the entire charge.

5. PowerBelt™ Bullets or saboted bullets are recommended when using pelletized powder. Both provide the tight gas seal necessary for efficient burn of the entire pellet charge.
6. For maximum accuracy when shooting saboted bullets or older lubricated lead bullets, the barrel must be cleaned of powder fouling and plastic/lubrication residue after each shot. PowerBelt™ Bullets do not require cleaning after every shot. When using PowerBelt™ Bullets, you can clean every 4 to 5 shots without compromising accuracy.
7. Round ball and patch loads are not recommended for CVA Break-Action In-Line rifles. The fast rate of rifling twist (1:28) associated with CVA Break-Action In-Lines may not provide optimum accuracy when using patched round ball loads.
8. Never use modern smokeless powder, or any mix of smokeless powder, in muzzleloaders. Such improper loading of the rifle may result in an explosion of the gun, causing severe injury or death to the shooter and by-standers.
9. Never use a "Poly Patch" in any CVA rifle.

F. BASIC ACCESSORIES FOR A MUZZLELOADER

1. LOADING ACCESSORIES

   Propellant - Blackpowder or an approved synthetic substitute such as Pyrodex, Triple 7, Clean Shot or Clear Shot. NEVER USE ANY AMOUNT OF MODERN SMOKELESS POWDER.

   Projectile - conical bullet, saboted bullet, or belted bullet.

   Ignition Source – Modern # 209 Primer.

   Powder Flask - To transport and dispense powder (not required with the use of pelletized powder)

   Powder Measure - To measure correct powder charge (not required with the use of pelletized powder)

   Bullet Starter - To "start" bullet down the barrel

   Capper - To carry and dispense # 209 primers

   Preloaders - To hold premeasured powder charge and bullet for quick reloading.

2. CLEANING ACCESSORIES

   Solvent and/or Cleaning solution

   Patches - For cleaning inside of barrel

   Breech Plug Wrench – For removing breech plug (included with the purchase of all CVA in-line muzzleloaders)

   Patch Jag - Retains cleaning patch on end of ramrod.

G. PROPELLANTS

NEVER USE MODERN SMOKELESS POWDER IN ANY MUZZLE-LOADER. The use of any amount of smokeless powder in a muzzleloader will create dangerously high pressures upon ignition, may result in severe injury or death to the shooter and/or bystanders, and will void the warranty.

Only six types of propellants are acceptable for use in CVA muzzleloading rifles.

The first type is BLACKPOWDER. (IMPORTANT: The term "blackpowder" refers to the formulation of the propellant, not the color. Many of the smokeless propellants manufactured for modern cartridges or shotgun shells are also black in color, but will create extremely dangerous pressures in the muzzleloading barrels.)

BLACKPOWDER CHART SHOWING APPROXIMATE USE OF THE VARIOUS GRANULATIONS…

FFG (Commonly called Double "F") This is a very popular powder for the larger (.45 to .58 caliber rifles). It is also used for 12, 16 and 20 gauge muzzleloading shotguns. While it is not considered a pistol powder, it is sometimes used in very large caliber single shot pistols.

FFFG (Commonly called Triple "F") It is used in all percussion revolvers, most single shot pistols, and most of the smaller (under .45 caliber) rifles.

The second type of propellant acceptable for use in CVA muzzleloading firearms is PYRODEX. Pyrodex is a propellant designed for use in percussion rifles, pistols and shotguns found to be in good shooting condition by a competent gunsmith. Pyrodex relates closely to blackpowder on a volume to volume basis, but not the weight of the charge. In other words, a scoop type measure set to dispense 100 grains of blackpowder will dispense roughly 72 grains of Pyrodex (Pyrodex is bulkier). This lighter charge weight of Pyrodex will fill the measure and provide a charge which is ballistically similar to 100 grains of blackpowder of the appropriate granulation. Used in this manner, Pyrodex will yield approximately the same velocities and pressures as blackpowder. Pyrodex is currently offered in two granulations of loose powder. These types and their uses are listed below:

PYRODEX RS (rifle & shotgun) Designed for use in all calibers of percussion muzzleloading rifles and shotguns. Pyrodex Select has similar loading characteristics to RS.

PYRODEX P (pistol powder) Designed for use in percussion muzzleloading pistols and cap & ball revolvers. Also used in .32 and .36 caliber rifles.

PYRODEX PELLETS Pyrodex Pellets are a premeasured and preformed version of loose Pyrodex powder. Pyrodex Pellets are available for a variety of calibers and may be combined into multiple pellet loads to create several different grain-equivalent loads.

The other four brands of approved blackpowder substitutes are Clean Shot Powder & Clean Shot Pellets, Clear Shot Powder, Pioneer Powder & Pioneer Powder Stix, and Triple 7 Powder & Triple 7 Pellets.

Note: Please refer to powder manufacturer's written instructions, for the specific propellent you are using, or contact the customer service/technical department listed on the product label for loading questions.

H. PROJECTILES

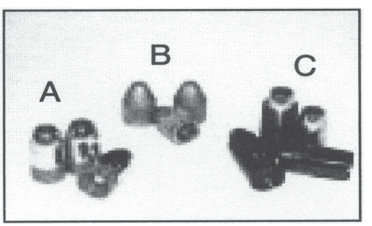


Figure 1-A

1. POWERBELT™ BULLETS -- PowerBelt™ Bullets are conical projectiles with a plastic base. Like sabots, the PowerBelt™ Bullet's patented snap-on base creates a perfect gas seal, providing consistent pressures and un-surpassed accuracy. But unlike sabots, PowerBelt™ Bullets are easy to load and do not require cleaning after every shot. And they are full caliber sized, so you get the most knock down power possible out of a muzzleloader. PowerBelt™ Bullets are available in .45, .50, and .54 calibers, copper coated or pure lead, with hollow points or AeroTips, and in a variety of grain weights. They are the #1 selling muzzleloading bullet on the market and the only bullet recommend for CVA in-line rifles. (Figure 1-A)
2. CONICAL BULLETS—such as the CVA Buckslayer Bullet and others of this type provide acceptable accuracy in all CVA firearms as well as increased knock down power desired by hunters. These projectiles are best suited for use in medium to fast twist rifling barrels which stabilize the bullet more rapidly. (Figure 1-B)
3. SABOTED BULLETS—Modern sabots from various manufacturers have been tested and provide acceptable accuracy in CVA firearms when complying with the sabot manufacturer's recommendations for usage. Caution: Do not use a saboted bullet weighing more than 300 grains. (Figure 1-C)

Note: Patched round balls are not recommended for use in CVA in-lines. This is because the twist rate is too fast to stabilize a round ball correctly, which will result in very poor accuracy.

Loads for conical bullets and sabots should not exceed the maximum load

recommended in Table 1.

I. RECOMMENDED LOADING DATA - TABLE 1

The proper charge for any muzzleloading firearm is an efficient load which provides consistent ignition and velocity while keeping breech pressures below the maximum safe levels. NOTE: Rarely do two rifles settle on the same exact load.

The shooter should load using the minimum and maximum charge limitations shown in the table below. It is recommended to begin shooting using a charge in the middle of the recommended range, gradually increasing or decreasing the load to obtain the desired results. Tests have shown that heavier loads increase breech pressures while providing only a minor increase in velocity. These tests also indicate that heavier loads may be less accurate.

TABLE 1

CALIBER FIREARM	PROJECTILE TYPE	CHARGE	CHARGES IN GRAINS MINIMUM	MAXIMUM
.50	.50 Conical	Powder FFG	50	50
.45	.45 PowerBelt™/Saboted Bullet	Powder FFG	50	100
.50	.50 PowerBelt™/Saboted Bullet	Powder FFG	50	100
.45	.45 PowerBelt™/Saboted Bullet	Pellet	50	100
.50	.50 PowerBelt™/Saboted Bullet	Pellet	50	100
.45	.45 PowerBelt™/Saboted Bullet	"Magnum Pellet"		150*
.50	.50 PowerBelt™/Saboted Bullet	"Magnum Pellet"		150*

***WARNING:** This is a "Magnum" charge and can only be safely loaded in magnum capable rifles. Magnum capable rifles include all CVA Break-Actions, Bolt Action in-lines (FireBolt, MagBolt, and HunterBolt) and any year 2001+ Eclipse and Stag Horn rifles. These "magnum capable" guns can be identified by the one-piece barrel construction, a serial number ending in 01, 02, 03, and the designation "magnum" on the barrel. Such "magnum" loads do require the use of a musket cap or preferably the #209 shotgun primer ignition in order to fully ignite the charge. Such "magnum" loads should never be fired in CVA conventional In-Lines that do not feature the one-piece Monoblock barrel design.

J. LOADING AND SHOOTING CVA IN-LINE MUZZLELOADERS

1. Wear shatterproof shooting glasses and ear plugs or muffs to protect yourself from sparks, bits of fragmented caps, and hearing loss.
2. Verify the rifle is not loaded.
   a. Unscrew the jag end and extend to cleaning position by continuing to unscrew until the jag turns free and slides outward to engage sec-

ond set of threads. Continue turning in same direction until threads engage. Loading rod is fully extended when jag stops turning with normal pressure applied.

b. Place ramrod (with jag fully extended) down the barrel to breech plug and observe that the rod is flush with the muzzle.

3. Check to make sure that breech plug is snugly screwed into place. Do not overtighten. Note: Make sure anti-sieze or breech plug grease has been applied to all threads of the breech plug.
4. Clean all oil and grease from barrel interior.
5. With the rifle pointed in a safe direction, place a 209 primer into the breech plug.
6. Cock hammer to fire a modern 209 primer to insure bore and breech plug are dry of solvent or moisture. Repeat minimum of three (3) times. NEVER DRY FIRE ANY CVA RIFLE. DOING SO WILL DAMAGE FIRING PIN AND TRANSFER BAR AND WILL NOT BE COVERED UNDER WARRANTY.
7. DO NOT LOAD POWDER INTO YOUR GUN WITH A LIVE 209 PRIMER IN THE BREECHPLUG.
8. If using powder, pour powder from flask into a powder measure that is set for correct powder charge. (See Figure 2). Skip to step 9 if using pelletized powder.
9. With the muzzle pointed "up" and no part of your body extended over the gun, pour a measured charge or drop the correct number of pellets down the barrel. (See suitable charges -Table 1, Page 8) (See Figure 3).

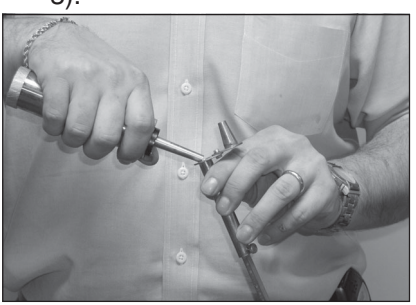


Figure 2

Figure 3

10. If using loose powder, slap side of barrel in front of receiver. This will help insure that powder will fully enter the breech.
11. For Lubricated Bullets, PowerBelt™ Bullet or Saboted Bullet:
    a. Make sure bullet is lubricated. PowerBelt™ Bullets and saboted bullets should require no additional lubrication.
    b. Start the projectile into the bore with your fingers, making sure it is centered.
    c. Use short end of bullet starter to press bullet just into muzzle. (See Figure 4).

12. Use longer end of ball starter to move projectile about six inches down the bore. (See Figure 4).
13. With ramrod, push projectile down on top of powder, firmly, but without crushing the powder or pellets.(See Figure 5).

    IMPORTANT: Be sure projectile is seated firmly against powder. No air space should exist between projectile and powder.
14. WITH GUN POINTED IN SAFE DIRECTION and hammer in the forward/rested position, place a 209 primer into the breech plug. THE GUN IS NOW LOADED.(See Figure 6).

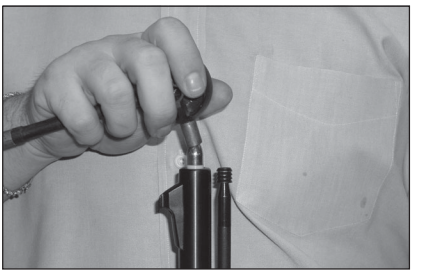


Figure 4

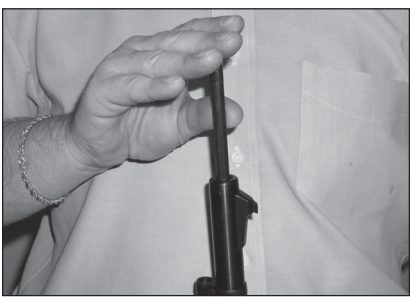


Figure 5

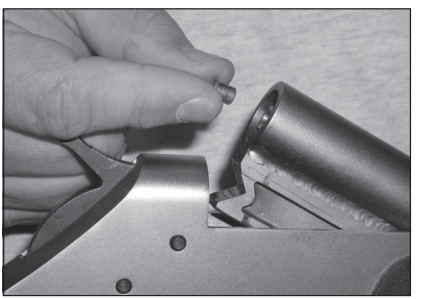


Figure 6

15. Aim at target and cock the hammer. YOU ARE NOW READY TO FIRE.
16. Squeeze trigger to fire.
17. After firing, wait one minute to reload. This allows all remaining sparks in barrel to burn out prior to reloading.
18. If a misfire or failure to fire occurs, wait at least one minute with the gun pointed at the target.
    a. Install a new 209 primer in the breech plug. Be certain of the target and fire.
    b. Never attempt to shoot out a projectile which is not firmly seated against powder charge. The ball and powder charge should be removed using a ball puller. See Section O, Pulling A Charge.
    c. Go back to Step 1 and repeat, being sure bore and breech plug are clean and free of obstructions and moisture.

K. IGNITION SYSTEM

All CVA Break-Action muzzleloaders come standard with a #209 SHOTGUN PRIMER IGNITION SYSTEM that accepts modern #209 shotgun primers. The shotgun primer is the most reliable in foul weather and is suitable for use with loose powder or pelletized powder.

L. SAFETY SYSTEM

Break–Action Muzzleloaders are equipped with an automatic internal transfer bar safety system. With this system, the trigger must be depressed and held all the way rearward in order for the hammer to transfer its strike to the firing pin.

No mechanical safety should be relied upon to take the place of CAREFUL gun handling!

M. BREAK-ACTION IN-LINE DISASSEMBLY/ASSEMBLY FOR CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE. (FIGURE 12)

NOTE: Before beginning this procedure make sure gun is unloaded. (See J-2)

1. Remove ramrod from gun.
2. Pull breeching lever rearward and hinge open the action.
3. Using tool provided remove the breech plug.
4. Loosen and remove the screw from the underside of the foregrip.
5. Remove the foregrip from the barrel.
6. Barrel will now separate from action.

IMPORTANT: LUBRICATE BREECH PLUG THREADS WITH CVA BREECH PLUG/NIPPLE GREASE (OR AN ANTI-SEIZE COMPOUND) BEFORE REINSTALLING.

NOTE: Check breech plug for snug fit with wrench before firing. Do not overtighten plug.

7. Clean barrel according to instructions found in General Cleaning and Maintenance Section (Below). After each session it is critical.
8. Do not attempt to disassemble the receiver. Clean as a one-piece unit.
9. Avoid prolonged exposure to water or solvents when cleaning wood stock guns. Damage to the finish could result. Treat with good quality stock wax or polish to preserve finish and protect from weather damage.
10. Reassemble the rifle by reversing the order of disassembly.
11. Preparation before loading
    a. Make sure no obstructions are present in the barrel.
    b. Insure barrel is clean and dry before loading. Fire several primers through the rifle before loading powder to eliminate any moisture or solvent remaining in the barrel.
    c. Insure hammer locks in place, and stays to the rear.

DO NOT ATTEMPT TO USE THIS RIFLE IF ANY OF THE SAFETY MECHANISMS DO NOT OPERATE PROPERLY. CHECK WITH A COMPETENT GUNSMITH OR CVA CUSTOMER SERVICE TO CORRECT THE PROBLEM, AS ACCIDENTAL FIRING MAY RESULT.

N. GENERAL CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE

Residues from blackpowder, blackpowder substitutes, and 209 primers are very corrosive. Therefore, careful cleaning of your muzzleloading firearm is extremely important. If left uncleaned for any length of time the fouling will cause rust, pits, and degradation of the metal, particularly around threaded areas.

The barrel attaching system on most CVA firearms allows for the barrel to be removed for easier cleaning without disassembly. The recommended cleaning procedure for Break-Action CVA rifles follows.

1. Verify that gun is unloaded. (Section J, Step 2)
2. Insert the breech plug tool (provided) into the barrel to engage the breech plug. Turn counterclockwise to remove.
3. Remove barrel from receiver described in section M for Break-Action In-Lines
4. Using a cleaning brush and solvent, thoroughly clean breech plug of all rust preventative oils and clean firing channel with a nipple/breech plug pick (#AC1582). Important - Lubricate breech plug threads with CVA Breech Plug Grease (ACl670) before reinstalling. NOTE: Do not overtighten plug.
5. With a slot blade screwdriver, loosen and remove the retention screw from the underside of the foregrip.
6. You will now be able to separate the foregrip from the barrel.
7. DO NOT attempt to remove the trigger sub-assembly or dissassemble the receiver.
8. Extend the cleaning jag (provided) on the ramrod. Swab the barrel with patches and cleaning solvent until all residue has been removed. For best results, use a range or cleaning rod that allows greater clearance from the muzzle.
9. Clean the breech area, including receiver threads, with a CVA breech brush and Barrel Blaster cleaning solvent (AC1660).
10. Dry all parts thoroughly, including the inside and outside of the barrel, and spray with a light coating of non-petroleum based gun oil.
11. Reassemble the gun components in reverse order.

Note: Always store your muzzleloader unloaded and in a cool dry place.

O. PULLING A CHARGE

Under normal conditions a muzzleloading firearm is unloaded simply by firing it into a suitable and safe backstop. There are, however, some conditions under which the firearm cannot be fired and the charge must be removed.

THE TWO MOST COMMON CONDITIONS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

1. If the projectile is not seated firmly against the powder charge, stop immediately! Do not attempt to fire the rifle. You must remove the charge and clean the barrel.

2. If the rifle is loaded in a proper manner yet fails to fire after repeated attempts (as explained in the "Loading and Shooting" Section).

NEVER ATTEMPT TO PULL A CHARGE UNTIL THE POWDER HAS BEEN RENDERED INERT (DEACTIVATED) BY THOROUGHLY SOAKING IN WATER.

Removing a projectile is dangerous when there is a powder charge behind the projectile. Two approved methods of removing a projectile from the barrel are to: (1) Use a CO_2 discharger to blow the projectile from the barrel, or (2) With the muzzle in a safe direction, and the primer removed from the breech plug, remove the breech plug. Empty the powder into a safe container. Using the ramrod and cleaning jag with a solvent soaked cleaning patch, push the projectile from the breech forward and out the muzzle of the barrel.

After the projectile has been removed from the bore, clean the bore, barrel and parts as explained in the "Cleaning" section and reassemble the firearm.

If for any reason you are unable to remove the charge in the manner recommended, soak the barrel in very hot water for one-half hour. Once the powder has been rendered inert, take the barrel to a qualified gunsmith.

P. SIGHT ADJUSTMENTS

Most CVA rifles are equipped with adjustable style rifle sights for windage and elevation.

1. Adjust the rear sight for elevation by loosening the elevation retaining screw located on the side of the rear sight. REMEMBER: Slide the sight up the ramp to raise the point of impact and down the ramp to lower the point of impact.
2. Adjust the rear sight for windage by loosening the windage retaining screw on the top of the rear sight. REMEMBER: To move the point of impact to the right, move rear sight to the right. To move the point of impact to the left, move rear sight to the left.

Q. SCOPE MOUNTING

CVA In-Line rifles are drilled and tapped for easy scope installation. Do not drill additional holes in the barrel as this could weaken its structure, causing injury and/or death and will void the CVA warranty. Scopes should be mounted according to manufacturer's instructions. CVA's Universal In-Line Scope Mounts (AC1666-AC1669) allows the shooter the option of a quick detachable scope mounting system that returns to the zero point when reinstalled.

Weaver model #418M and Millet CV007-02 bases may also be used with the appropriate rings.

R. VOLUNTARY RECALL

In August 1997, CVA implemented a Voluntary Recall of all In-Line rifle models with serial numbers ending in -95 or –96.

Example 61-13-xxxxxx-96.

If you have a CVA In-Line model with such a serial number, do not use or allow anyone else to use the gun. If you have one of these rifles, call CVA immediately at 770-449-4687 for complete details and instructions on how to receive a replacement gun.

In May 1999, Blackpowder Products, Inc. purchased the assets of Connecticut Valley Arms, Inc. and now operates under the trade name of Connecticut Valley Arms and/or CVA. Any claims relating to the above described Voluntary Recall should be addressed to Connecticut Valley Arms, Inc., not Blackpowder Products, Inc. Blackpowder Products, Inc. assumes no liability for any products manufactured or sold prior to January 1, 1998.

S. SERVICE & REPAIR (770) 449-4687 MON-FRI 8:30 - 4:00 PM EST

Should your CVA firearm require repair, we recommend that it be returned to our Warranty Repair Center. This will insure all work is performed by a competent staff of trained technicians.

Any firearm returned to the repair center should be marked to the attention of Repair Department. A letter of instructions should be enclosed to facilitate handling. Please be sure to include name, address and day-time phone number. All firearms must be unloaded and shipped via United Parcel Service (UPS).

Our Service Department will inspect and evaluate the problem. Should any work required not be covered by warranty, you will be advised of the cost. No work will be done without your approval.

T. ORDERING INSTRUCTIONS FOR REPLACEMENT PARTS

1. All correspondence and orders must be addressed to:
   CVA
   5988 Peachtree Corners East
   Norcross, GA 30071
   Attention: Customer Service
2. Include in the order:
   Model of Gun
   Part Number
   Part Description
   Caliber and Type (Percussion, Flintlock, In-Line)
3. If the proper part identification is not possible from the parts list, send the specific part in question to aid identification.

4. Discontinued items are subject to availability. CVA will reserve the right to make compatible substitutions when necessary.
5. Enclose the total retail price of the item plus postage and handling. Refer to the chart to determine this.
6. Please allow four to six weeks from receipt of order for delivery.

POSTAGE & HANDLING CHART

Orders Totaling:	Add
UP TO $20.00	$3.50
$20.01 - $30.00	$5.00
$30.01 - $50.00	$7.00
$50.01 - $80.00	$10.00
$80.01 - $110.00	$15.00
$110.01 - $200.00	$20.00
$200.01 - $500.00	$25.00
OVER $500.00	$30.00

Georgia residents must add 6% sales tax.

U. LIMITED LIFETIME WARRANTY

Connecticut Valley Arms (CVA) warrants all factory finished firearms to be free of defects in material or workmanship, for the lifetime of the firearm, to the original consumer owner. This warranty is established by return of the authorized warranty card within fifteen (15) days of purchase and is not transferable.

Any CVA firearm or part thereof returned postage paid to the address below will be repaired or replaced to our commercial standard, free of charge, and returned to the purchaser postage prepaid.

This warranty does not cover any damage resulting from careless handling, improper loading, corrosion, neglect, or customer alteration. Nor does it cover normal wear of any part, metal or wood finish, cost of inconvenience due to product failure, or transportation damage.

Connecticut Valley Arms reserves the right to refuse to repair or replace firearms or parts thereof damaged by the above.

This warranty gives you specific legal rights. You may also have other rights which vary from state to state.

This warranty is void if:

- Any propellant other than the correct type blackpowder or Blackpowder Substitute has been used.
- CVA recommended powder charge has been exceeded.
- Any form of plastic patch has been used. **(modern day sabots or PowerBelts™ not included)**

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Connecticut Valley Arms
5988 Peachtree Corners East
Norcross, Georgia 30071

FORM 103BA
REV. 04/03